

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) There are 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 16 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternatives in your answer-book.
- (iv) Question from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Question from serial number 30 to 34 are 4 mark questions. Answer these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- (vii) Attach the filled-up maps inside your answer-book.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1

1. Who, among the following formed a secret society, called 'Young Italy' ? 1
- (A) Otto Van Bismark
 - (B) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (C) Metternich
 - (D) Johann Gottfried Herder

OR

Who, among the following took power in the Southern part of Vietnam after the division of the country?

- (A) Ngo Dinh Diem
- (B) Ho Chi Minh

- (C) Bao Dai
(D) N.L.F.
2. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789 ? 1
- (A) Dictatorship
(B) Military
(C) Body of French Citizen
(D) Monarchy

OR

- Who, among the following were known as 'colons' ?
- (A) French citizens living in Vietnam
(B) French citizens living in France
(C) Educated people of Vietnam
(D) Elites of Vietnam
3. In which of the following years Mahatma Gandhi inspired the peasants of Champaran district of Bihar to struggle against the oppressive plantation system: 1
- (A) 1916
(B) 1917
(C) 1918
(D) 1919
4. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions, the idea of 'Non-Cooperation Movement' was accepted? 1
- (A) Lahore Session
(B) Nagpur Session
(C) Calcutta (Kolkata) Session
(D) Madras (Chennai) Session

5. Kodarma Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? 1
- (A) Copper
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Iron-ore
- (D) Mica
6. Which one of the following fuels is considered environment friendly? 1
- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Firewood
7. Which one of the following factors plays the most important role in the location of an industry in a particular region? 1
- (A) Raw material
- (B) Market
- (C) Least production cost
- (D) Transport
8. Which one of the following is an inland riverine port ? 1
- (A) Kandla
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Tuticorin
9. Which one of the following is the 'Third Wave' country that had won democracy in 1990? 1
- (A) Bolivia
- (B) Belgium
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Nepal

10. Which among the following led the struggle against 'privatisation of water' in Bolivia? 1
- (A) Political parties
 - (B) Farmers
 - (C) Factory workers
 - (D) FEDECOR
11. Which one of the following is considered the best form of government? 1
- (A) Democracy
 - (B) Dictatorship
 - (C) Monarchy
 - (D) Military Rule
12. Which one of the following is not the quality of democracy? 1
- (A) It promotes equality among citizens
 - (B) It takes quick decisions
 - (C) It improves the quality of decision making
 - (D) It enhances the dignity of the individual
13. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate regarding transactions made in money? 1
- (A) It is the easiest way
 - (B) It is the safest way
 - (C) It is the cheapest way
 - (D) It promotes trade
14. 'Cargill Foods' is the largest producer of which of the following in India? 1
- (A) Medicines
 - (B) Asian Paints
 - (C) Edible oil
 - (D) Garments

15. Which one of the following logos is used for standardisation of agricultural products? 1
- (A) I.S.I.
- (B) Hallmark
- (C) Agmark
- (D) I.S.O.
16. In which one of the following courts a consumer should file a case if he/she is exploited in the market? 1
- (A) Local court
- (B) State court
- (C) Supreme court
- (D) Consumer court
17. Describe the process of unification of Germany. 3

OR

Describe infrastructural projects which were developed by the French colonisers in Vietnam.

18. Why did Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowdown in cities? Explain any three reasons. $3 \times 1 = 3$
19. Mention any three major iron-ore belts of India. Write any three characteristics of the southern most iron-ore belt. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
20. How do industries pollute air? Explain ill effects of pollution. $1 + 2 = 3$
21. Why was cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years? Explain any three reasons. $3 \times 1 = 3$
22. Describe the movement for democracy in Nepal, April 2006. 3
23. Why can't modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain any three reasons. $3 \times 1 = 3$

24. Explain the three steps taken by the different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India. 3x1=3
25. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice." Support the statement with an argument. 3
26. What is money? Why is modern money currency accepted as a medium of exchange? 1+2=3
27. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain three reasons. 3x1=3
28. How are M.N.Cs. spreading their production across countries? Explain with an example. 3
29. What would happen if Government of India puts heavy tax on import of Chinese toys? Explain any three points. 3x1=3
30. "Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Support the statement. 4

OR

"The division of Vietnam set in motion a series of events that turned the country into a battlefield." Support the statement.

31. How did people and the colonial government react to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. 2+2=4
32. "Dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for national and international trade." Support the statement with four arguments. 4x1=4
33. How are some countries of the world facing the 'challenge of expansion of democracy'? Explain with examples. 4x1=4
34. Explain any four ways in which consumers are exploited in the market. 4x1=4
35. Two features - A and B are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920..

(B) The place where the Peasant Satyagraha was held in Gujarat.

2×1=2

OR

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map:

(i) Chauri-Chaura - The place of calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement (N.C.M.) .

(ii) Amritsar - The place where Jallian Wala Bagh incident took place.'

Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of map
Question No. 35 :

(35.1) At which place Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920?

(35.2) Name the place where the Peasant's Satyagraha was held in Gujarat.

1+1=2

36. Three features - A, B and C are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

3×1=3

(A) Iron-ore mine

(B) Oil field

(C) Terminal Station of N.H. 7

OR

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols and write their correct names on the same map:

(i) Durgapur - Iron and Steel Plant

(ii) Kaiga -- Nuclear Power Plant

(iii) Vishakhapatnam - Sea Port

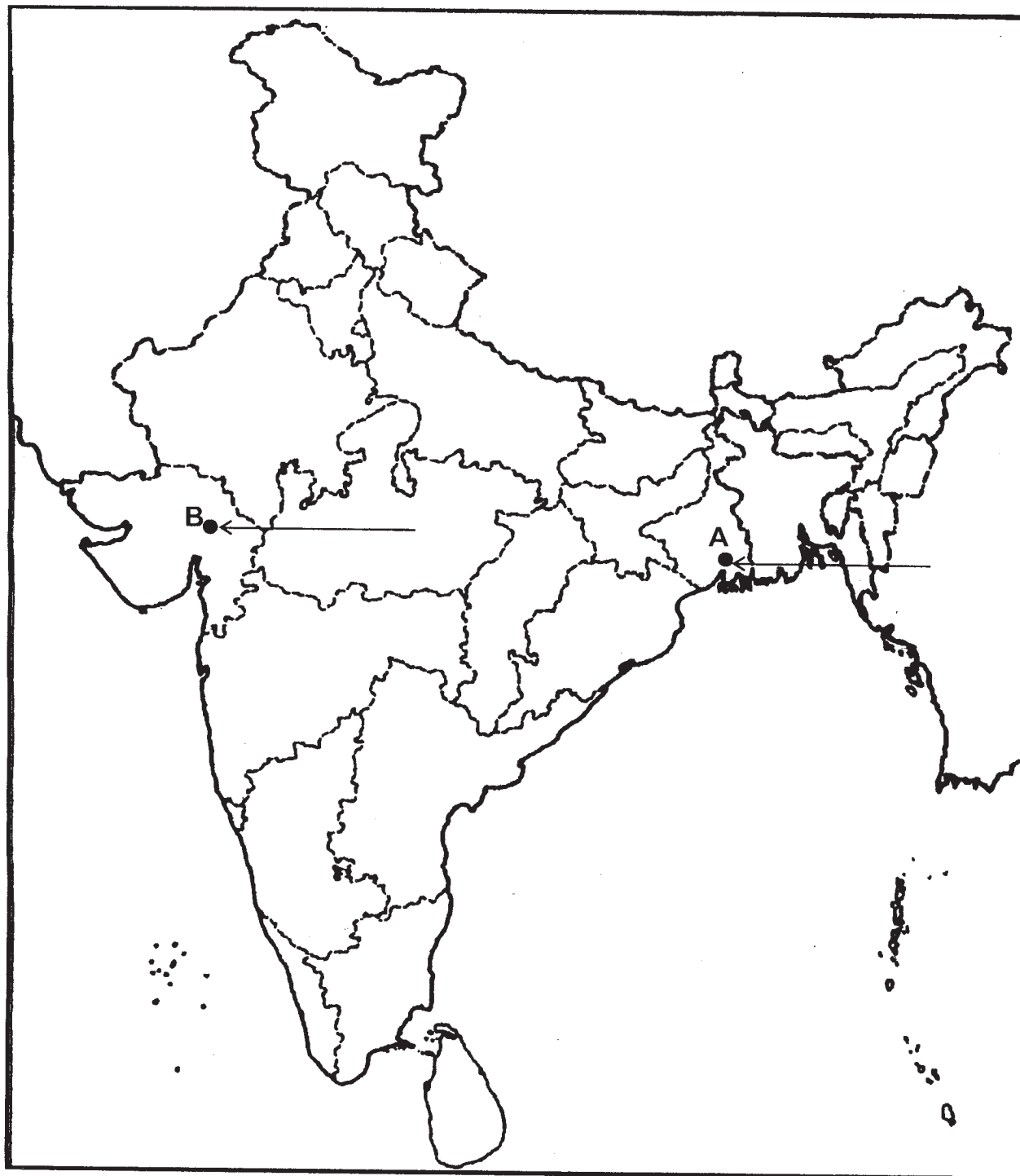
Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of map
Question No. 36 :

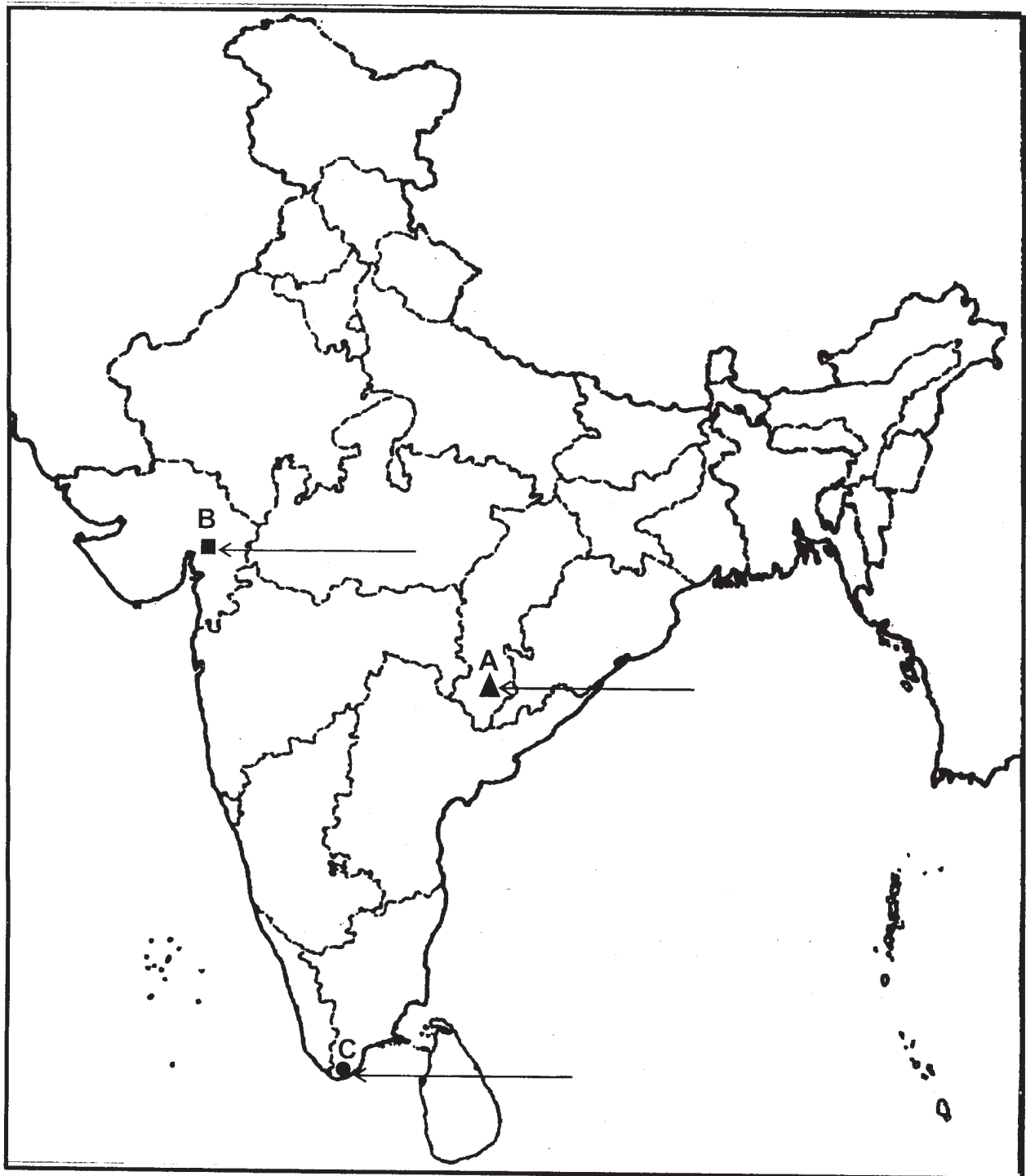
1+1+1=3

(36.1) Name the northern terminal station of N.H.7.

(36.2) In which State Kaiga nuclear power plant is located?

(36.3) Name the State in which Durgapur iron and steel plant is located.





QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1

1. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815 ? 1
- (A) King of Netherlands
 - (B) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (C) Duke Metternich
 - (D) Otto Von Bismarck

OR

Why was the Tonkin Free School started in 1907 in Vietnam?

- (A) To provide modern education
 - (B) To provide western-style education
 - (C) To provide education to Vietnamese only
 - (D) To provide education to French children
2. Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832 ? 1
- (A) It recognised Turkey as an independent nation.
 - (B) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.
 - (C) It recognised Germany as an independent nation.
 - (D) It recognised France as an independent nation.

OR

Who, among the following, was the founder of 'Hoa Hao Movement' in Vietnam?

- (A) Phan Chu Trinh
 - (B) Liang Qichao
 - (C) Phan Boi Chau
 - (D) Huynh Phu So
3. Which one of the following agreements gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils? 1
- (A) Lucknow Pact
 - (B) Gandhi - Irwin Pact

- (C) Poona Pact
- (D) None of these
4. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in October 1929 ? 1
- (A) Lord Mountbatten
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Lord Irwin
- (D) None of these
5. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral? 1
- (A) Lead
- (B) Copper
- (C) Tin
- (D) Limestone
6. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India ? 1
- (A) Delhi
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Bangalore
- (D) Hyderabad
7. On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors? 1
- (A) Employment conditions
- (B) The nature of economic activity
- (C) Ownership of enterprises
- (D) Number of workers employed in the enterprise
8. Which one of the following states has the highest road density? 1
- (A) Goa
- (B) Kerala

- (C) Karnataka
(D) Gujarat
9. In which one of the following states does 'Shiv Sena' exist as a regional political party? 1
- (A) Gujarat
(B) Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Madhya Pradesh
10. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognized political party? 1
- (A) Party Name
(B) Manifesto
(C) Election Symbol
(D) Election Funds
11. In which one of the following countries is democracy not preferred over dictatorship? 1
- (A) Bangladesh
(B) Pakistan
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) India
12. Which one of the following countries has a federal system of government? 1
- (A) Congo
(B) Sudan
(C) South Africa
(D) Tanzania
13. Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which one of the following accounts? 1
- (A) Saving account
(B) Current account

- (C) Fixed deposits for long period
- (D) Fixed deposits, for very short period
14. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households in India? 1
- (A) Formal sector
- (B) Informal sector
- (C) Moneylenders
- (D) Traders
15. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone'? 1
- (A) They do not have to pay taxes for a long period.
- (B) Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws.
- (C) They have world class facilities.
- (D) They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
16. 'Hallmark' is used as a logo for which one of the following? 1
- (A) Agricultural products
- (B) Jewellery
- (C) Electrical goods
- (D) Electronic goods
17. Describe the process of 'Unification of Italy'. 3

OR

- Describe any three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam. 3×1=3
18. Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931. 3
19. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic industry? Explain any three reasons. 3×1=3
20. Explain the improvements made by the Indian Railways in its functioning. 3

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|-----|--|-------|
| 21. | Mention any four merits and any two demerits of air transport. | 2+1=3 |
| 22. | Describe the 'second popular movement for democracy' of Nepal. | 3 |
| 23. | How do pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics? Explain with an example. | 3 |
| 24. | How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples. | 3x1=3 |
| 25. | How are some countries in the world facing foundational challenge of democracy? Explain with examples. | 3x1=3 |
| 26. | How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries in the world? Explain with examples. | 3x1=3 |
| 27. | "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries." Support the statement. | 3 |
| 28. | How do 'Consumer Protection Councils' help consumers? Explain three ways. | 3x1=3 |
| 29. | Explain the circumstances under which markets do not work in a fair manner. | 3x1=3 |
| 30. | Describe any four measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. | 4x1=4 |

OR

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| | Which were the two major problems before the French in the field of colonial education in Vietnam? How did they try to solve these problems? Explain. | 1+3=4 |
| 31. | Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju ? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas. | 1+3=4 |
| 32. | Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods of conserving mineral resources. | 1+3=4 |
| 33. | Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty. | 4x1=4 |

34. Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India?
Explain its functioning. 1+3=4

35. Two features - A and B are marked in the given political outline map of India.
Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their
correct names on the lines marked in the map: 2x1=2

A. The place, where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place, where the Civil Disobedience Movement was started.

OR

Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same
political outline map of India : 2x1=2

(i) Champaran - The place where the movement of Indigo Planters took place.

(ii) Kheda - The place where the Peasant Satyagraha was held.

36. Three features A, B and C are marked in the given political outline map of India.
Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their
correct names on the lines marked in the map: 3x1=3

A. Mica mines

B. Software Technology Park

C. Terminal Station of N.H. 7

OR

Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same
political outline map of India with appropriate symbols: 3x1=3

(i) Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant

(ii) Narora - Nuclear Power Plant

(iii) Kandla - Sea Port

Note: The following questions are for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 35
and 36 :

35. (35.1) Name the place, where the Indian National Congress session was held in
September 1920. 1+1=2

(35.2) At which place was the Civil Disobedience Movement started?

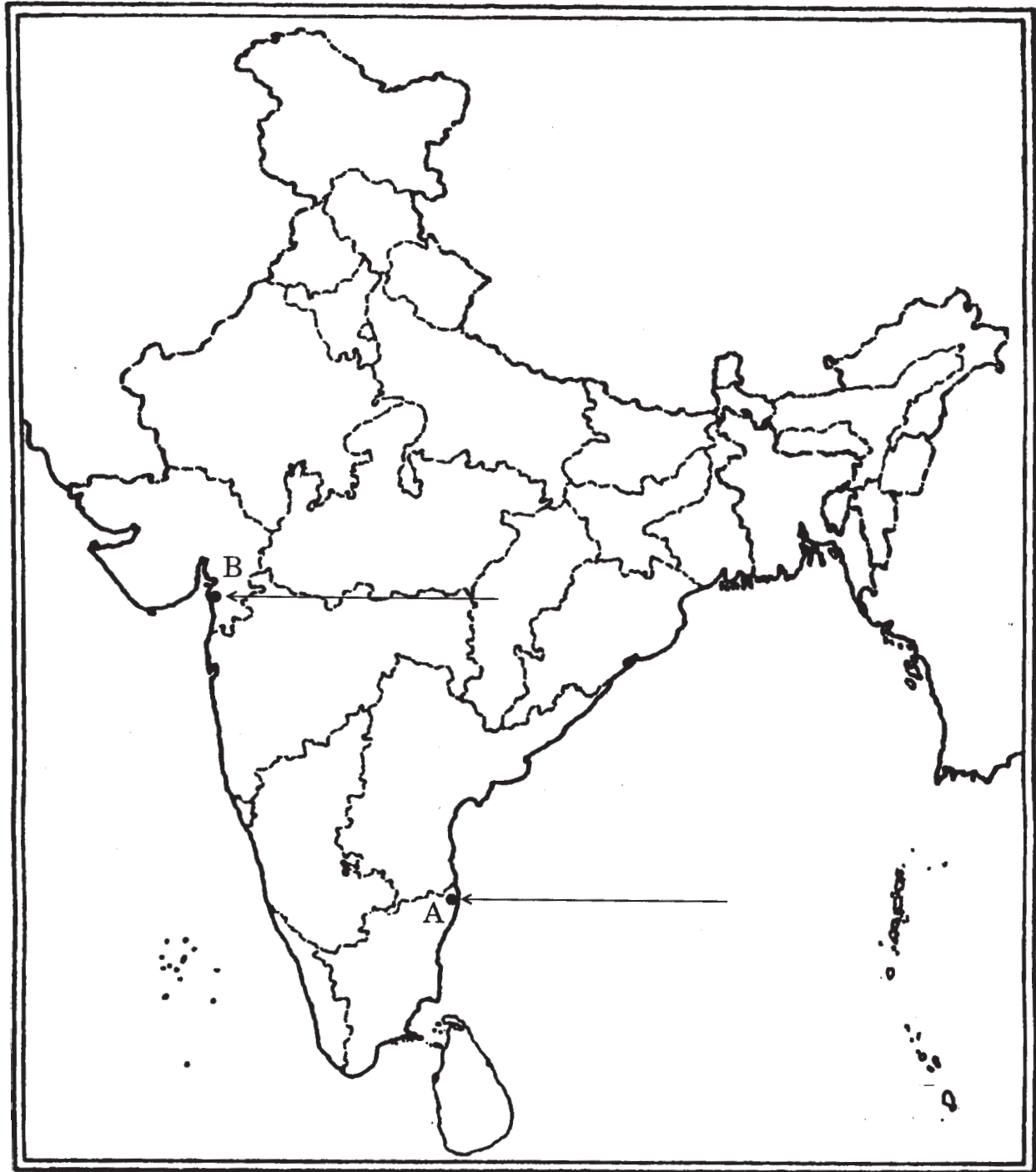
36. (36.1) In which state is Bhilai Iron and Steel plant located? 1+1+1=3
- (36.2) Name any one Technology Park located in Karnataka state.
- (36.3) Name the southern-most major sea port of India.

For question no. 35 and 35 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 35 एवं 35 (अथवा) के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



For question no. 36 and 36 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 36 एवं 36 (अथवा) के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

